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ABSTRACT

The federal government's key summer nutrition programs for low-income children are the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP). Administered by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the SFSP is an entitlement program funding public and private non-profit organizations to serve nutritious meals to children when school is out. The NSLP, also administered by the USDA, is an entitlement program providing reimbursements to schools for meals all year. This status report, the Food Research and Action Center's eighth annual review of summer food efforts, looks at participation trends in both the SFSP and the NSLP. Data are provided on combined program participation by state in 1999, change in SFSP participation by state from 1998 to 1999, change from 1998 to 1999 in June SFSP participation in those states where participation peaks in June, and change in SFSP sponsors and sites from 1998 to 1999 by state. Also indicated are the projected differences in participation rates and federal reimbursements if states were to reach a ratio of 45 children in summer programs per 100 served during the school year. The report concludes by noting that only 22 percent of eligible children were served by both programs in 1999. (EV)

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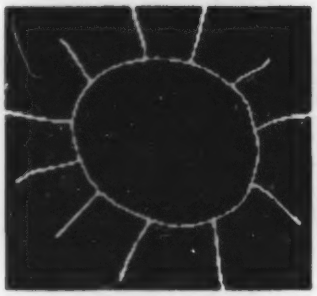

HUNGER DOESN'T TAKE A VACATION: SUMMER NUTRITION STATUS REPORT

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FRAC is the national coordinator of the Campaign to End Childhood Hunger, an effort of hundreds of national, state and local organizations to maximize access to and use of federal nutrition programs as one important means to end childhood hunger.

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INTRODUCTION

About the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)

USDA provides funding through state agencies to reimburse eligible sponsors for meals and snacks served to children at summer programs. Sponsors are organizations that operate one or more sites where programs for children provide meals and snacks. Eligible SFSP sponsors can be:

1. public or private nonprofit school food authorities;
2. units of local, municipal, county, tribal or state governments;
3. residential camps or National Youth Sports Programs; and
4. private nonprofit organizations

At the state level, the program is generally administered by the state education agency. Some states, however, have the program, or parts of it, administered by the USDA regional office.

The SFSP is operated in "open sites" where at least half the children in the area are eligible for free or reduced-price meals through the NSLP and in "enrolled sites" in which 50 percent or more of the children participating in the particular program are eligible for free or reduced price meals. All children (up to age 18) can eat SFSP meals and snacks for free in either type of program.

When school is out, most children lose access to the school lunches and breakfasts they receive during the regular school year. On a typical school day in 1999 approximately 26 million children (14.9 million of them from low-income families) ate a school lunch paid for in whole or in part by the National School Lunch Program (NSLP). Furthermore, 7.3 million children (6.2 million of them low-income) ate breakfast paid for in whole or in part by the School Breakfast Program.

School breakfasts and lunches typically provide one-fourth and one-third, respectively, of the daily nutrients children require. With 15 percent of all households with children under age 18 (and 32 percent of female-headed households) experiencing hunger or food insecurity, many families in this country do not have the resources necessary to provide adequate nutrition to their children when school meals available during the academic year end when summer vacation begins.

Fortunately, federal nutrition programs provide support in the summer for state and local efforts to offer millions of low-income children nutritious meals during safe, supervised and educational activities while parents are working. Indeed, these summer nutrition programs are among the largest federal efforts to provide care for children when school is out. The programs in some ways continue the work of after-school child care and nutrition programs provided during the academic year.

The key nutrition programs in the summer are the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) and National School Lunch Program (NSLP). Administered by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the SFSP is an entitlement program funding public and private non-profit organizations to serve nutritious meals to children when school is out. NSLP, also administered by the USDA, is an entitlement program providing reimbursements to schools for meals all year round. While the NSLP is most often used during the school year, it can also be used in the summer as part of summer school. (See side bars for more details.)

This status report, FRAC's eighth annual review of summer food efforts, looks at participation trends in both the SFSP and NSLP (referred to throughout this report as Summer Nutrition Programs when discussed as a combination).

RECENT TRENDS

CHART 1:
Participation in Regular School Year National School Lunch Program compared to Summer Nutrition Programs

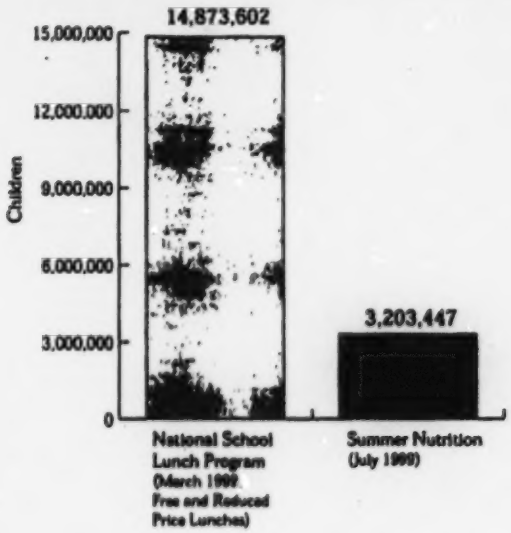
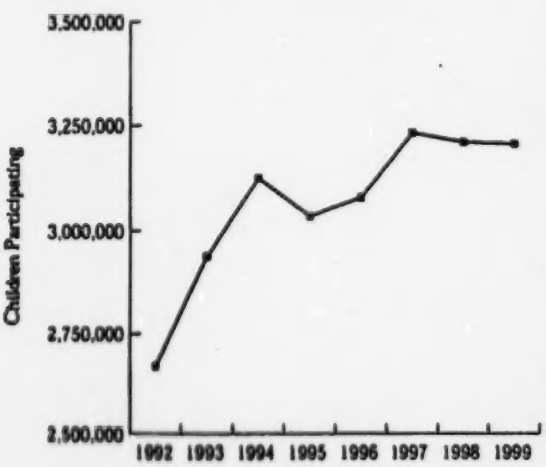


CHART 2:
Summer Nutrition Participation, 1992-1999



In 1999, the two Summer Nutrition Programs combined reached approximately 3.2 million children. That is 22 children for every 100 low-income children served a free or reduced-price lunch through the National School Lunch Program during the regular school year. (During the 1998-1999 school year 14.9 million children in the NSLP were served free or reduced-price meals on a typical day.) Of children in Summer Nutrition programs, two-thirds (2.15 million children) were served through the Summer Food Service Program, the remainder through NSLP. (See Chart 1, page 4.)

Participation in Summer Nutrition Programs over the past three years has remained fairly steady (see Chart 2), varying by only a few thousand children (less than 1 percent) since 1997. Cuts in reimbursements for food (a 21.25 cent reduction per child per lunch) and the elimination of start-up funding for SFSP sponsor organizations that were passed as part of the welfare law in August 1996 and took effect in 1997 may explain why states have had a difficult time expanding this program. Efforts by advocates in the states and by the USDA to stimulate participation by programs and children averted a participation decline that otherwise would have occurred because of the budget cuts. Indeed, 29 states either maintained a nearly even number of participants or had improvements in SFSP participation from 1998 to 1999, as did 34 states in the NSLP summer program. The lack of growth in participation in the national numbers is largely due to the decline in performance of a few large states that could not be offset by smaller increases in performance in a larger number of states.

Nine states made improvements of more than 10 percent in Summer Nutrition participation from 1998 to 1999: Arkansas (10.1 percent), Connecticut (17.8 percent), District of Columbia (23.9 percent), Hawaii (31.9 percent), Kansas (39.7 percent), Montana (15.8 percent), Ohio (10.7 percent), Oregon (12.7 percent), and Vermont (25 percent). See Table 1, page 7. Hawaii and the District of Columbia were also on the list of states making notable improvements from 1997 to 1998. Nine states had a more than 10 percent decrease in overall participation in Summer Nutrition programs from 1998 to 1999: Alaska (-11.9 percent), Delaware (-13 percent), Indiana (-21.3 percent), Kentucky (-15.4 percent), New Mexico (-12.9 percent), North Dakota (-16.8 percent), Rhode Island (-27.9 percent), Utah (-13.4 percent) and Wyoming (-20.2 percent). See Table 1, page 7.

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About the National School Lunch Program (NSLP)

In the summer, USDA provides funding to state agencies to reimburse public schools, private non-profit schools and residential child care institutions for serving nutritious breakfasts, lunches and snacks. Meals are served free to children with family incomes below 130 percent of the federal poverty line, and at a reduced price when family income is between 130 and 185 percent of poverty. The program also provides a small reimbursement for all other students for administrative support of the meal programs.

At the state level, the program is generally administered by the state education agency. Some states defer administration of school lunches in private schools and residential child care institutions to the USDA regional office or to another state agency.

Regarding the Summer Food Service Program specifically, states with a greater than 10 percent increase in July SFSP participation from 1998 to 1999 are: Connecticut (19.3 percent), District of Columbia (24.1 percent), Hawaii (12.1 percent), Kansas (48.9 percent), Montana (17.7 percent), Oregon (14.6 percent), South Dakota (14.9 percent), and Vermont (24.7 percent). New Hampshire (9.9 percent) and California (9.8 percent) were near this level of growth. Those states experiencing the largest drops in participation from 1998 to 1999: Alaska (-69.9 percent), Delaware (-14.4 percent), Georgia (-9.9 percent), Iowa (-9.9 percent), Kentucky (-16.9 percent), Minnesota (-10.3 percent), Nevada (-11.6 percent), North Dakota (-20.7 percent), Rhode Island (-30.3 percent) and Wyoming (-37.8 percent). See Table 2, page 8.

An increasing number of states are reporting June as their peak month for SFSP participation. In 1999, 21 states served more children in June than in July using SFSP funding. Excluding Arkansas, whose corrected numbers were not available before publication, these 21 states had an overall increase of 4.5 percent in participation in June Summer Food Service programs. Among these states, substantial outreach efforts in 1999 in Louisiana and Missouri led to large participation increases: 47.7 percent and 30.5 percent, respectively. Unfortunately, of the remaining 20 states, only South Carolina (10.3 percent increase) and Wyoming (9 percent) had substantial gains over 1998. The remaining states had smaller gains, no change, or drops in performance. See Table 3, page 9.

One possible explanation for the ability of many states to maintain or improve performance despite cutbacks in reimbursements is the recent increase in the number of Summer Food sites that a non-profit sponsor can operate. In legislation passed in the fall of 1998, Congress raised the number of sites a non-profit sponsor can operate to 25 and eliminated the cap on the number of children such a sponsor may serve. Several states seem to be taking advantage of these improvements in the law. While the number of sponsors nationwide only has gone up 1.6 percent, the number of sites has gone up 6.6 percent (see Table 4, page 10). There is a positive correlation ($r = 0.729$) between the average number of sites per sponsor in a state and that state's Summer Food Service program performance (as measured by the ratio of children in SFSP to children in regular school year NSLP). In other words, increasing the number of sites per sponsor allows states to reach a higher percentage of low-income children. Neither the sheer number of sites nor number of sponsors in a state correlated strongly with the state's SFSP performance ($r = 0.273$ and $r = 0.047$, respectively).

UNSERVED CHILDREN

An important way to evaluate the performance of states is to determine the ratio of children in Summer Nutrition programs to the number in school year free and reduced price NSLP. Since regular school year programs reach so broadly in all states, the summer participation as a proportion of the regular school year participation tells us how thoroughly a state is reaching low-income families with Summer Nutrition programs. The top five states on this measure are California (43.6/100), Delaware (34.3/100), District of Columbia (67.6/100), Nevada (44.1/100) and New Mexico (35/100). Their performances average out to 45 children in Summer Nutrition for every 100 children participating in free or reduced-priced school lunches during the regular school year.

Table 5 and Chart 3 demonstrate how many children are not being fed and how much money states forgo in Summer Nutrition funding by not matching the average performance of the top five states. FRAC estimates that 3.5 million children and approximately $200 million of federal funds were forgone in the summer of 1999. States would have more than doubled the number of children receiving Summer Nutrition had all states performed as well as the top five.

CONCLUSION

Many states are making headway in expanding Summer Nutrition programs, but many millions more children could be reached with federally funded nutrition. In addition, the food paid for by SFSP and NSLP could help educational and recreational programs to serve and attract children for programs when they are out of school. To give low-income children the best start on the new school year, and provide them healthy meals when school is not in session, more schools, nonprofits and governments must find ways to take advantage of federal funding for Summer Nutrition.

TABLE 1: Summer Nutrition Participation (Summer Food Service and Summer School Lunch Programs Combined) A Summary of 1999 State Performance

State	Number of Children in Regular School Year National School Lunch Program*	Number of Children in Summer Nutrition (School Lunch* & Summer Food Combined) July 1999	Ratio of Children in Summer Nutrition to Regular School Year National School Lunch Program*	Rank	Number of Children in Summer Nutrition (School Lunch* & Summer Food Combined) July 1998	Percent Change in Summer Nutrition Participation from 1998 to 1999	Rank
Alabama	316,116	50,006	15.8	24	51,513	-2.9%	35
Alaska	30,706	879	2.9	51	998	-11.9%	43
Arizona	289,466	31,862	11.0	38	35,079	-9.2%	42
Arkansas	183,276	15,274	8.3	46	13,874	10.1%	9
California	1,812,688	790,200	43.6	3	774,505	2.0%	22
Colorado	153,679	19,752	12.9	33	19,868	-0.6%	27
Connecticut	123,710	31,163	25.2	13	26,465	17.8%	5
Delaware	32,801	11,236	34.3	5	12,917	-13.0%	45
District of Columbia	44,113	29,816	67.6	1	24,057	23.9%	4
Florida	880,896	233,658	26.5	11	235,142	-0.6%	29
Georgia	567,792	109,659	19.3	19	113,075	-3.0%	30
Hawaii	66,491	15,799	23.8	15	11,980	31.9%	2
Idaho	71,525	6,053	8.5	45	5,533	9.4%	10
Illinois	630,367	154,916	24.6	14	152,205	1.8%	23
Indiana	226,145	20,696	9.2	43	26,299	-21.3%	50
Iowa	120,660	8,737	7.2	48	8,876	-1.6%	31
Kansas	121,256	12,227	10.1	40	8,751	39.7%	1
Kentucky	265,595	26,984	10.2	39	31,886	-15.4%	47
Louisiana	418,895	52,826	12.6	35	57,468	-8.1%	41
Maine	52,197	6,978	13.4	31	6,767	3.1%	21
Maryland	207,215	41,296	19.9	17	39,782	3.8%	19
Massachusetts	227,502	58,367	25.7	12	53,418	9.3%	11
Michigan	398,698	61,918	15.5	26	60,905	1.7%	24
Minnesota	194,357	30,588	15.7	25	30,425	0.5%	26
Mississippi	284,975	33,043	11.6	37	33,240	-0.6%	28
Missouri	275,687	39,523	14.3	30	39,050	1.2%	25
Montana	38,872	4,905	12.6	34	4,237	15.8%	6
Nebraska	81,922	8,182	10.0	41	7,822	4.6%	17
Nevada	65,942	29,083	44.1	2	26,947	7.9%	12
New Hampshire	29,182	2,775	9.5	42	2,603	6.6%	15
New Jersey	323,545	73,095	22.6	16	74,199	-1.5%	30
New Mexico	146,789	51,367	35.0	4	58,978	-12.9%	44
New York	1,187,333	390,711	32.9	6	400,024	-2.3%	32
North Carolina	431,436	70,172	16.3	22	74,002	-5.2%	37
North Dakota	29,403	2,269	7.7	47	2,728	-16.8%	48
Ohio	462,005	54,943	11.9	36	49,639	10.7%	8
Oklahoma	228,298	15,344	6.7	49	16,458	-6.8%	39
Oregon	145,361	19,373	13.3	32	17,183	12.7%	7
Pennsylvania	460,709	128,505	27.9	8	132,010	-2.7%	33
Rhode Island	41,322	11,948	28.9	7	16,573	-27.9%	51
South Carolina	282,026	76,118	27.0	10	70,674	7.7%	13
South Dakota	44,083	7,438	16.9	21	6,937	7.2%	14
Tennessee	294,567	47,404	16.1	23	45,914	3.2%	20
Texas	1,572,229	142,374	9.1	44	154,845	-8.1%	40
Utah	105,827	29,077	27.5	9	33,585	-13.4%	46
Vermont	22,589	4,064	18.0	20	3,250	25.0%	3
Virginia	298,502	46,265	15.5	27	47,555	-2.7%	34
Washington	248,343	36,777	14.8	29	34,569	6.4%	16
West Virginia	120,979	18,575	15.4	28	19,615	-5.3%	38
Wisconsin	192,192	37,969	19.8	18	36,340	4.5%	18
Wyoming	23,338	1,254	5.4	50	1,571	-20.2%	49
United States	14,873,602	3,203,447	21.5	—	3,212,340	-0.3%	

* All NSLP numbers used here only reflect those participants receiving free and reduced price lunches.

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TABLE 2: Change in Summer Food Service Program Participation from 1998 to 1999, by State

State	Number of Children in Summer Food Service Program July 1998	Number of Children in Summer Food Service Program July 1999	Percent Change in Participation from 1998 to 1999	Rank
Alabama	45,327	44,141	-2.6%	34
Alaska	385	116	-69.9%	51
Arizona	24,864	24,852	0.0%	26
Arkansas	9,948	9,953	0.1%	25
California	169,156	185,689	9.8%	10
Colorado	15,212	15,123	-0.6%	29
Connecticut	23,998	28,635	19.3%	4
Delaware	11,688	10,007	-14.4%	46
District of Columbia	23,698	29,408	24.1%	3
Florida	193,991	197,003	1.6%	20
Georgia	100,949	90,985	-9.9%	35
Hawaii	5,725	6,419	12.1%	8
Idaho	4,155	4,081	-1.8%	31
Illinois	113,971	118,200	3.7%	14
Indiana	16,376	14,967	-8.6%	39
Iowa	6,030	5,431	-9.9%	43
Kansas	7,115	10,595	48.9%	1
Kentucky	26,438	21,982	-16.9%	47
Louisiana	53,471	48,562	-9.2%	40
Maine	6,211	6,430	3.5%	15
Maryland	33,558	34,595	3.1%	16
Massachusetts	46,095	50,049	8.6%	11
Michigan	38,822	39,104	0.7%	23
Minnesota	30,426	27,294	-10.3%	44
Mississippi	31,663	31,580	-0.3%	27
Missouri	32,411	31,729	-2.1%	32
Montana	3,808	4,481	17.7%	5
Nebraska	6,438	6,465	0.4%	24
Nevada	7,290	6,442	-11.6%	45
New Hampshire	1,751	1,924	9.9%	9
New Jersey	61,398	61,124	-0.4%	28
New Mexico	55,159	51,367	-6.9%	37
New York	341,363	332,948	-2.5%	33
North Carolina	43,768	43,299	-1.1%	30
North Dakota	2,267	1,797	-20.7%	48
Ohio	40,808	41,855	2.6%	19
Oklahoma	14,931	13,547	-9.3%	41
Oregon	13,587	15,573	14.6%	7
Pennsylvania	120,348	113,264	-5.9%	36
Rhode Island	15,578	10,865	-30.3%	49
South Carolina	64,573	67,093	3.9%	13
South Dakota	4,086	4,694	14.9%	6
Tennessee	42,343	43,476	2.7%	17
Texas	97,085	98,251	1.2%	22
Utah	20,516	19,462	-5.1%	35
Vermont	3,104	3,872	24.7%	2
Virginia	37,940	35,268	-7.0%	38
Washington	28,772	30,612	6.4%	12
West Virginia	16,854	17,298	2.6%	18
Wisconsin	32,920	33,356	1.3%	21
Wyoming	1,041	647	-37.8%	50
United States	2,149,411	2,145,910	-0.2%	

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TABLE 3: Change from 1998 to 1999 in Summer Food Service Program Participation in June in States where Participation Peaks in June, by State

State	Number of Children in Summer Food Service Program June 1998	Number of Children in Summer Food Service Program June 1999	Percent Change in Participation from 1998 to 1999
Alabama	52,978	52,734	-0.5%
Arizona	44,574	41,177	-7.6%
Arkansas *	32,807	15,468	-52.9%
Colorado	16,267	17,088	5.0%
Idaho	7,484	7,658	2.3%
Iowa	5,638	6,036	7.1%
Kansas	13,254	10,295	-22.3%
Kentucky	36,967	33,733	-8.7%
Louisiana	59,675	88,165	47.7%
Mississippi	45,602	38,046	-16.6%
Missouri	31,262	40,802	30.5%
Nebraska	7,523	7,191	-4.4%
New Mexico	55,159	55,012	-0.3%
North Dakota	2,414	2,172	-10.0%
Oklahoma	19,553	20,556	5.1%
South Carolina	72,166	79,571	10.3%
South Dakota	6,131	5,151	-16.0%
Tennesse	47,465	46,323	-2.4%
Texas	226,293	234,227	3.5%
Utah	22,624	21,931	-3.1%
Wyoming	755	823	9.0%

* Participation numbers for Arkansas may contain reporting errors. Corrected numbers were not available before publication.

TABLE 4: Change in Summer Food Service Program Sponsors and Sites from 1998 to 1999 (July) by State

State	Number of Sponsors 1998	Number of Sponsors 1999	Percent Change	Number of Sites 1998	Number of Sites 1999	Percent Change
Alabama	65	60	-7.7%	723	683	-5.5%
Alaska	20	4	-80.0%	35	6	-82.9%
Arizona	60	72	20.0%	325	401	23.4%
Arkansas	78	76	-2.6%	130	136	4.6%
California	273	275	0.7%	1,916	1,898	-0.9%
Colorado	48	43	-10.4%	149	138	-7.4%
Connecticut	32	35	9.4%	329	374	13.7%
Delaware	17	18	5.9%	230	244	6.1%
District of Columbia	5	10	100.0%	212	267	25.9%
Florida	120	115	-4.2%	1,794	2,035	13.4%
Georgia	109	119	9.2%	1,777	2,065	16.2%
Hawaii	10	11	10.0%	42	49	16.7%
Idaho	18	20	11.1%	64	65	1.6%
Illinois	108	108	0.0%	1,769	1,960	10.8%
Indiana	63	69	9.5%	256	272	6.3%
Iowa	23	22	-4.3%	94	98	4.3%
Kansas	27	33	22.2%	94	120	27.7%
Kentucky	120	113	-5.8%	456	398	-12.7%
Louisiana	79	67	-15.2%	514	451	-12.3%
Maine	51	50	-2.0%	124	118	-4.8%
Maryland	46	46	0.0%	574	637	11.0%
Massachusetts	89	91	2.2%	584	666	14.0%
Michigan	102	107	4.9%	923	812	-12.0%
Minnesota	48	48	0.0%	411	409	-0.5%
Mississippi	70	64	-8.6%	202	212	5.0%
Missouri	95	134	41.1%	526	569	8.2%
Montana	24	23	-4.2%	69	68	-1.4%
Nebraska	20	23	15.0%	94	95	1.1%
Nevada	34	33	-2.9%	82	86	4.9%
New Hampshire	21	26	23.8%	39	47	20.5%
New Jersey	102	100	-2.0%	1,139	1,090	-4.3%
New Mexico	60	58	-3.3%	747	718	-3.9%
New York	321	323	0.6%	2,866	3,029	5.7%
North Carolina	121	108	-10.7%	732	799	9.2%
North Dakota	25	20	-20.0%	25	20	-20.0%
Ohio	104	109	4.8%	839	902	7.5%
Oklahoma	62	70	12.9%	382	263	-31.2%
Oregon	59	80	35.6%	227	333	46.7%
Pennsylvania	167	160	-4.2%	2,163	2,605	20.4%
Rhode Island	16	16	0.0%	205	219	6.8%
South Carolina	50	50	0.0%	1,218	1,315	8.0%
South Dakota	37	44	18.9%	61	71	16.4%
Tennessee	44	47	6.8%	844	957	13.4%
Texas	202	182	-9.9%	1,449	1,563	7.9%
Utah	27	26	-3.7%	143	140	-2.1%
Vermont	32	38	18.8%	121	126	4.1%
Virginia	86	95	10.5%	635	673	6.0%
Washington	98	101	3.1%	463	557	20.3%
West Virginia	72	78	8.3%	503	518	3.0%
Wisconsin	65	63	-3.1%	374	361	-3.5%
Wyoming	5	5	0.0%	8	11	37.5%
United States	**3630**	**3,688**	**1.6%**	**29,681**	**31,649**	**6.6%**

TABLE 5: Participation and Increased Federal Payments in Summer Nutrition If States Served 45 Children per 100 Served in Regular School Year NSLP*

State	Number of Children in Summer Nutrition (School Lunch* & Summer Food Combined) July 1999	Number of Children Who Would Be in Summer Nutrition If State Reached a Ratio of 45 Children per 100 in Regular School Year NSLP*	Number of Additional Children Reached If State Reached a Ratio of 45 Children Per 100 in Regular School Year NSLP*	Additional Dollars in Federal Reimbursements If State Reached a Ratio of 45 Children Per 100 in NSLP ($1.98/child for 30 days)**
Alabama	50,006	142,252	92,247	$ 5,479,452
Alaska	879	13,818	12,939	1,245,995
Arizona	31,862	130,260	98,397	5,844,803
Arkansas	15,274	82,474	67,201	3,991,717
Colorado	19,752	69,156	49,403	2,934,559
Connecticut	31,163	55,670	24,507	1,455,686
Florida	233,658	396,403	162,746	9,667,093
Georgia	109,659	255,506	145,847	8,663,306
Hawaii	15,799	29,921	14,122	982,889
Idaho	6,053	32,186	26,133	1,552,301
Illinois	154,916	283,665	128,750	7,647,723
Indiana	20,696	101,765	81,069	4,815,496
Iowa	8,737	54,297	45,560	2,706,284
Kansas	12,227	54,565	42,338	2,514,887
Kentucky	26,984	119,518	92,533	5,496,488
Louisiana	52,826	188,503	135,677	8,059,227
Maine	6,978	23,489	16,510	980,707
Maryland	41,296	93,247	51,950	3,085,853
Massachusetts	58,367	102,376	44,009	2,614,132
Michigan	61,918	179,414	117,496	6,979,290
Minnesota	30,588	87,461	56,872	3,378,215
Mississippi	33,043	128,239	95,196	5,654,618
Missouri	39,523	124,059	84,536	5,021,435
Montana	4,905	17,492	12,587	747,692
Nebraska	8,182	36,865	28,682	1,703,736
New Hampshire	2,775	13,132	10,357	615,184
New Jersey	73,095	145,595	72,500	4,306,509
New York	390,711	534,300	143,589	8,529,166
North Carolina	70,172	194,146	123,975	7,364,090
North Dakota	2,269	13,231	10,962	651,143
Ohio	54,943	207,902	152,959	9,085,777
Oklahoma	15,344	102,734	87,390	5,190,973
Oregon	19,373	65,412	46,039	2,734,728
Pennsylvania	128,505	207,319	78,814	4,681,566
Rhode Island	11,948	18,595	6,646	394,802
South Carolina	76,118	126,912	50,794	3,017,146
South Dakota	7,438	19,837	12,399	736,505
Tennessee	47,404	132,555	85,151	5,057,969
Texas	142,374	707,503	565,129	33,568,667
Utah	29,077	47,622	18,545	1,101,564
Vermont	4,064	10,165	6,101	362,379
Virginia	46,265	134,326	88,061	5,230,795
Washington	41,793	111,754	69,962	4,155,718
West Virginia	18,575	54,441	35,865	2,130,400
Wisconsin	37,969	86,486	48,518	2,881,941
Wyoming	1,254	10,502	9,248	549,324
United States	**3,208,463**	**6,693,121**	**3,484,658**	**$ 207,610,171**

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

*All NSLP numbers used here only reflect those participants in the free and reduced price lunches. The participation ratio of 45 children in Summer Nutrition programs per 100 children receiving free and reduced-price lunches in regular school year NSLP represents the average ratio of the top 5 performing states: California (43.6), Delaware (34.3), District of Columbia (67.6), Nevada (44.1) and New Mexico (35). These states are not shown in Table 5.

**The figure in this column provide a conservative estimate of revenue lost to those states not utilizing the Summer Food Service Program and the School Lunch Program during summer to the same extent as the five highest performing states. The $1.98 figure represents the USDA reimbursement rate for a free lunch in the National School Lunch Program, July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000. We are assuming that a participating child eats 30 such lunches over the summer. The estimate is conservative since the Summer Food Service Program, more widely used than NSLP in the summer, has a higher reimbursement rate for lunch: $2.13 plus administrative costs ($0.2225 per meal for rural and self-preparation sites and $0.1850 for all other sites). Higher dollar amounts were used for Alaska ($3.21) and Hawaii ($2.32).

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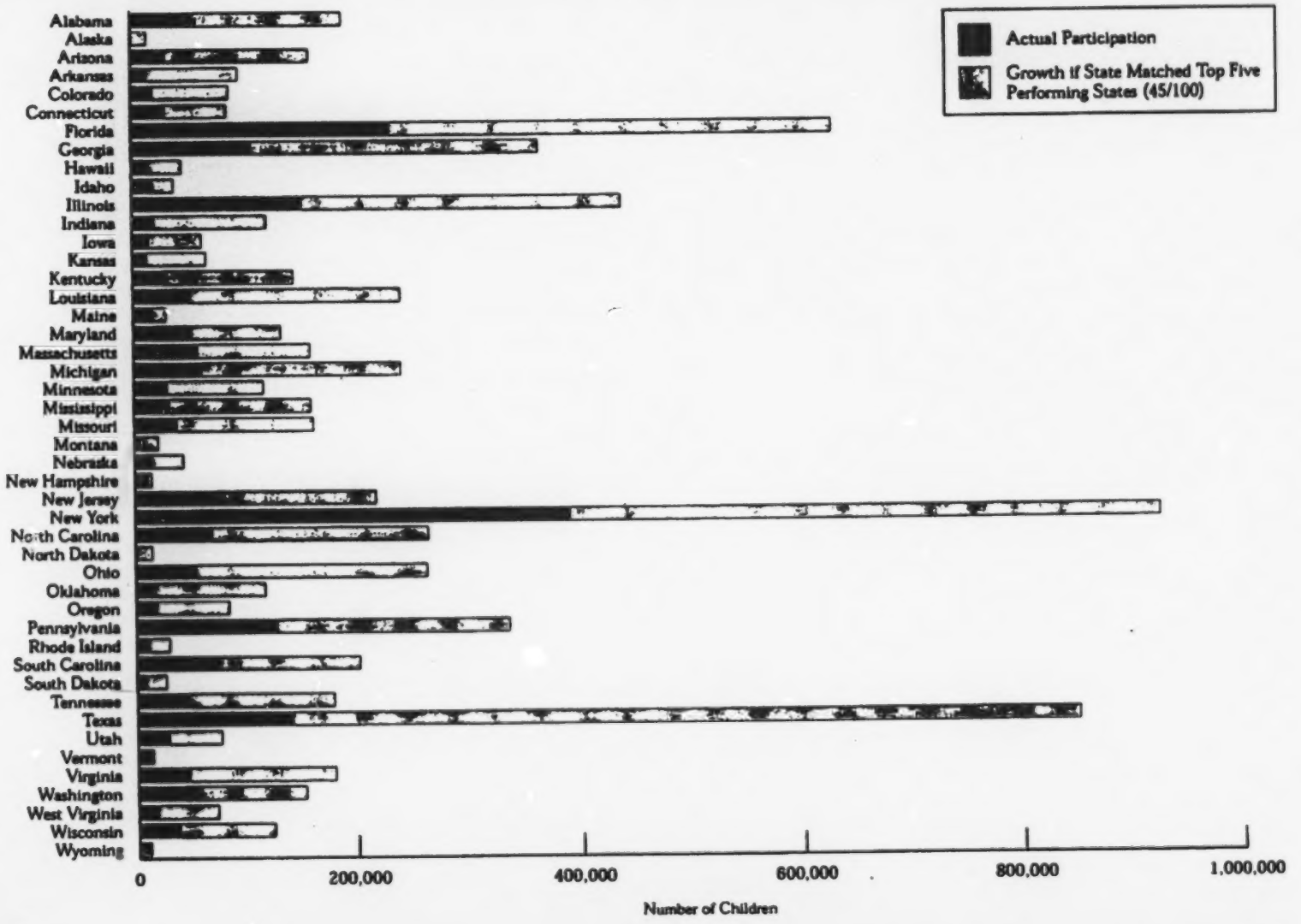
CHART 3:
Growth in Summer Nutrition Participation if States Served 45 Children for Each 100 Served in Regular School Year NSLP*



*The participation ratio of 45 children in Summer Nutrition programs per 100 children receiving free and reduced-price lunches in NSLP represents the average ratio of the top 5 performing states: California (43.6), Delaware (34.3), District of Columbia (67.6), Nevada (44.1) and New Mexico (35). Those states are not shown on Chart 3.

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